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★ JUN 26 1958 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JUNE 19, 1958

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD PALM OIL EXPORTS HELD STEADY
IN 1957; KERNEL EXPORTS DROPPED

World exports of palm oil in 1957 were nearly the same as in 1955 and 1956. Exports of palm kernels, however, declined substantially, nearly 10 percent.

PALM OIL: Exports from principal producing countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956 <u>1/</u>	1957 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:					
British:					
Nigeria.....	153,980	201,420	204,000	207,463	186,146
Sierra Leone.....	1,943	1,623	18	15	12
French:					
West Africa.....	22,721	14,534	20,141	19,613	13,215
Equatorial Africa...	6,314	3,086	2,771	3,459	4,156
Cameroons.....	11,858	2,866	68	679	61
Togo.....	1,864	614	1,107	2,094	<u>2/</u> 1,500
Portuguese:					
Angola.....	3,254	12,386	9,143	9,689	10,267
Guinea.....	845	908	784	768	697
Sao Tome and Principe	1,640	2,453	1,756	1,458	<u>2/</u> 2,000
Belgian Congo.....	72,450	146,982	164,240	166,598	168,699
Ghana.....	549	324	---	---	---
Liberia.....	<u>3/</u> 1,453	1,904	2	1	59
Total Africa.....	<u>278,871</u>	<u>389,100</u>	<u>404,030</u>	<u>411,837</u>	<u>386,812</u>
Malaya, Federation of...	47,360	54,111	61,268	65,614	67,504
Indonesia.....	212,644	129,424	128,208	137,959	142,135
Grand total.....	<u>538,875</u>	<u>572,635</u>	<u>593,506</u>	<u>615,410</u>	<u>596,451</u>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Average of less than 5 years.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Africa, the source of roughly two-thirds of the world's exported supplies, shipped reduced quantities of palm oil last year. Since the increased exports from Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya in 1957 were not adequate to offset Africa's reduction, total world exports of palm oil declined slightly.

Nigeria continued to be the largest single source of palm oil supplies, followed by the Belgian Congo, Indonesia, and the Federation of Malaya. Together these 4 countries accounted for about 95 percent of total shipments last year.

PALM KERNELS: Exports from principal producing countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956 1/	1957 1/
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:					
British:					
Nigeria.....	369,293	447,645	485,222	505,197	454,942
Sierra Leone.....	83,590	80,580	64,557	64,562	59,323
Gambia.....	777	1,859	2,214	1,809	1,323
French:					
West Africa.....	85,312	86,147	93,520	95,231	88,240
Equatorial Africa.....	14,283	9,418	8,937	8,721	8,016
Cameroons.....	39,428	25,125	17,940	18,063	15,363
Togo.....	13,776	10,659	9,791	12,737	2/ 10,000
Portuguese:					
Angola.....	5,804	12,261	11,362	10,344	13,612
Guinea.....	13,909	14,953	19,563	24,590	15,474
Sao Tome and Principe....	3/ 4,371	6,444	5,532	6,205	2/ 5,000
Belgian Congo.....	94,150	92,893	69,282	39,785	33,541
Ghana.....	7,987	5,036	10,717	12,914	7,787
Liberia.....	3/ 10,105	18,337	10,561	11,002	10,301
Total Africa.....	742,785	811,357	809,198	811,160	722,922
Malaya, Federation of.....	8,132	13,142	13,597	15,478	18,192
Indonesia.....	44,134	37,544	42,722	44,129	44,460
Grand total.....	795,051	862,043	865,517	870,767	785,574

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Average of less than 5 years.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Africa last year accounted for over 90 percent of the world's trade in palm kernels.

The rather substantial decline from 1956 in the volume of palm kernels exported in 1957 stems largely from the drop-off in Nigeria, and to a lesser degree from reduced exports in other African countries. Nigeria alone supplied nearly 60 percent of last year's exports. The Belgian Congo, Indonesia, and Malaya, on the other hand, are relatively minor sources of palm kernels.

The 15 percent decline in kernel exports from the Belgian Congo and the sharp increase in kernel oil exports--from 48,740 tons in 1956 to 60,100 tons in 1957--reflect the increasing proportion of kernels crushed locally.

SHARP INCREASE EXPECTED IN 1958-59 WORLD COFFEE CROP

The first estimate (June) of the 1958-59 world coffee crop places total production at 58.6 million bags, with an exportable crop of 50.0 million bags. The 1958-59 exportable production estimate is 6.7 million bags, or 15.5 percent higher than the 43.3 million bags now estimated for 1957-58.

Coffee production in North America in 1958-59 is expected to be slightly higher than for 1957-58. The 1958-59 crop is the "on" year for Central America, and the "off" year in the Caribbean. Costa Rica produced a record coffee crop in 1957-58, but the 1958-59 crop promises to be equally as good and probably a little larger. Conditions were generally favorable for the 1958-59 coffee crop in El Salvador during the flowering period.

Strong winds in November and December 1957 reduced the 1957-58 crop somewhat in El Salvador. Guatemala had very good weather during 1957-58, and produced a record crop of 1.3 million bags. Dry weather, especially in the highlands, during the flowering period reportedly hurt the 1958-59 crop somewhat, so a slightly smaller crop is expected for 1958-59 than in 1957-58. The hurricane of November, 1957 caused only a small decline in Mexico's 1957-58 coffee crop. Weather conditions for the 1958-59 crop have been favorable in Mexico. Conditions in the Coatepec district of Veracruz are reported to be good despite a dry spring.

South America's 1958-59 exportable production is estimated at 32.7 million bags, or 19.7 percent higher than the 27.3 million bag estimate for 1957-58. Brazil's exportable crop is expected to be 5 million bags higher, accounting for most of the expected increase.

The 1958-59 crop in Brazil began maturing early. The 3 largest producing states - Sao Paulo, Parana, and Minas Gerais - are all expected to have larger crops in 1958-59. Parana's crop is expected to almost double, as a result of recovery from frost, and of new trees coming into production. Of 1957-58 coffee registrations Sao Paulo had about 45 percent of total registrations, while Parana had 22.5 percent and Minas Gerais 16.8 percent.

Colombia's 1958-59 total coffee crop is estimated at 7.3 million bags, with an exportable production estimate of 6.5 million bags. The 1957-58 total crop is estimated to amount to 7.0 million bags, with an exportable production of 6.2 million bags. Some of the coffee producing areas of Colombia have been dry, but this is not expected to reduce the crop.

Ecuador and Venezuela are expected to have slightly larger crops in 1958-59, while total production in Peru is estimated at 275,000 bags for 1958-59, the same as for 1957-58.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1958-59 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1935/36- 1939/40	Average : 1946/47- 1950/51	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1st estimate 1958-59
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:							
Costa Rica	390	371	564	421	600	750	775
Cuba	425	564	642	906	610	725	650
Dominican Republic	347	348	485	610	475	650	550
El Salvador	1,091	1,203	1,335	1,250	1,500	1,300	1,500
Guatemala	1,002	1,044	1,080	1,117	1,300	1,300	1,250
Haiti	538	617	528	735	465	700	650
Honduras	57	131	260	287	325	350	350
Mexico	959	1,004	1,600	1,440	1,600	1,550	1,650
Nicaragua	280	277	443	405	375	375	400
Other North America 3/.....	251	311	552	652	500	575	550
Total North America	5,340	5,870	7,489	7,823	7,750	8,275	8,325
South America:							
Brazil	25,340	18,704	18,100	23,500	18,000	24,000	29,000
Colombia	4,452	5,840	6,405	6,800	6,400	7,000	7,300
Ecuador	254	270	437	375	535	500	550
Peru	80	93	190	180	250	275	275
Venezuela	940	698	820	650	800	750	800
Other South America 4/	83	49	70	70	55	55	55
Total South America	31,149	25,654	26,022	31,575	26,040	32,580	37,980
Africa:							
Angola	300	816	962	1,316	1,350	1,250	1,350
Belgian Congo	320	538	750	885	950	1,115	1,250
Cameroun	52	121	227	291	325	315	350
Ethiopia	345	343	762	900	865	800	875
French West Africa	250	940	1,745	1,975	1,935	1,775	2,430
Kenya	297	156	238	467	365	375	400
Madagascar	537	503	636	910	950	950	900
Tanganyika	263	240	325	343	300	360	360
Togo	6	33	66	101	110	100	100
Uganda	225	494	1,180	1,300	1,350	1,100	1,400
Other Africa 5/.....	7	201	221	261	300	300	300
Total Africa	2,602	4,385	7,112	8,749	8,800	8,440	9,715
Asia & Oceania:							
India	278	323	418	566	685	700	700
Indonesia	1,961	485	744	1,190	1,550	1,500	1,500
Yemen	80	99	70	85	90	90	90
Other Asia & Oceania 6/.....	176	94	333	360	300	300	300
Total Asia & Oceania	2,495	1,001	1,565	2,201	2,625	2,590	2,590
Total world production	41,586	36,910	42,188	50,348	45,215	51,885	58,610

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Includes Hawaii, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 5/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 6/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor, and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1958-59, with comparison 1/

Continent and country	Average 1946/47- 1950/51	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1st estimate 1958-59
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:						
Costa Rica	316	508	364	587	685	710
Cuba	(-112)	33	3/ 317	3/ 208	250	250
Dominican Republic	236	394	520	300	460	360
El Salvador	1,108	1,190	1,105	1,400	1,200	1,400
Guatemala	834	892	917	1,050	1,050	1,000
Haiti	421	328	535	290	550	500
Honduras	75	200	227	240	265	265
Mexico	685	1,400	1,240	1,315	1,270	1,350
Nicaragua	214	388	350	340	340	365
Other North America 4/...	31	104	204	100	175	250
Total North America ..	3,920	5,437	5,779	5,830	6,245	6,450
South America:						
Brazil	14,380	14,200	21,300	11,700	20,000	25,000
Colombia	5,200	5,665	6,100	5,600	6,200	6,500
Ecuador	245	397	326	495	450	500
Peru	14	110	130	140	185	185
Venezuela	438	557	375	500	450	500
Other South America 5/...	22	55	55	40	40	60
Total South America ..	20,299	20,984	28,286	18,475	27,325	32,745
Africa:						
Angola	828	954	1,306	1,340	1,240	1,340
Belgian Congo	522	718	852	915	1,080	1,215
Cameroun	121	227	291	315	305	340
Ethiopia	274	696	833	765	700	775
French West Africa	858	1,660	1,890	1,850	1,690	2,350
Kenya	150	228	457	340	350	375
Madagascar	453	586	884	850	825	775
Tanganyika	234	315	333	290	350	350
Togo	33	66	101	110	100	100
Uganda	488	1,168	1,187	1,280	1,040	1,330
Other Africa 6/.....	201	221	261	300	300	300
Total Africa	4,162	6,839	8,395	8,355	7,980	9,250
Asia & Oceania:						
India	27	3/ 60	3/ 137	3/ 252	195	150
Indonesia	108	444	875	1,350	1,300	1,300
Yemen	89	50	70	75	80	80
Other Asia & Oceania 7/...	37	108	75	60	60	60
Total Asia & Oceania ..	261	662	1,157	1,737	1,635	1,590
World exportable production..	28,642	33,922	43,617	34,397	43,185	50,035

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each.

3/ Export quotas. 4/ Includes Hawaii, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago.

5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea.

7/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

African coffee production also is expected to increase substantially in 1958-59 compared to the 1957-58 crop which was reduced in several areas by unfavorable weather. Exportable production is expected to rise 15.9 percent to an all-time high of 9.2 million bags.

Dry weather in Angola is expected to reduce the yield in some areas, but this will be more than off-set by the increasing numbers of trees in production. Record crops are expected in 1958-59 in the Belgian Congo, Cameroun and French Equatorial Africa as additional trees come into bearing, and because this is the heavy crop of the 2-year cycle.

Weather was unfavorable in French West Africa and Uganda during 1957-58, but prospects for 1958-59 appear very good. Tree condition in French West Africa is reported to be excellent, despite damage to young coffee trees by twig borers. Government and trade officials in the Ivory Coast are very optimistic over crop prospects. Prospects in Uganda for 1958-59 are very good for both Arabica and Robusta.

Weather has been favorable for coffee in both Kenya and Tanganyika, and 1958-59 production will be very close to 1957-58.

Total coffee production in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 2.6 million bags for 1958-59, the same as for 1957-58. India is expected to have a crop of 700,000 bags, while Indonesia's 1958-59 crop is estimated at 1,500,000 bags. The principal production in India is Arabica, while in Indonesia practically all of the production is Robusta. The upward trend in production by native producers in Indonesia should offset an expected decrease in estate production in 1958-59, as smallholders produce about 80 percent of the total crop.

WORLD CHEESE PRODUCTION IN 1957 AT RECORD HIGH; BUTTER AT POSTWAR HIGH

Cheese production in 1957 in 24 major producing countries reached an alltime high of 5.7 billion pounds. Production of cheese of all types was up 3.7 percent above the 1956 level. The largest gain was in France where output was up 22 percent from the high level of 705 million pounds produced in 1956. Other major producing countries showing significant gains were Denmark, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States.

Production declines from 1956 were reported in only 7 countries. Output was off significantly in 3 important exporting countries, Australia, Italy and Argentina. Other major producing countries to report lower production were West Germany and Greece.

Cheese: Total production in specified countries, average 1950-54, and annual 1955-57 1/

Country	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada.....	90	88	94	107
United States.....	1,250	1,367	1,387	1,409
Cuba 3/.....	5	5	6	6
Argentina 3/.....	223	281	275	264
Brazil.....	132	132	137	4/ 137
Uruguay.....	14	14	14	4/ 14
Austria.....	30	36	40	46
Belgium.....	19	24	20	22
Denmark.....	173	191	186	216
Finland.....	42	49	62	52
France 5/.....	632	661	705	860
Germany, West 3/.....	335	349	347	341
Greece 6/.....	4/ 134	4/ 176	168	142
Ireland 3/.....	5	6	6	6
Italy 5/.....	675	768	761	741
Netherlands.....	323	386	369	386
Norway 7/.....	65	66	74	70
Portugal 7/.....	3	4	5	6
Sweden.....	122	119	112	115
Switzerland 7/.....	122	133	133	140
United Kingdom.....	145	141	224	256
Union of South Africa.....	23	28	29	27
Australia.....	8/ 102	88	97	86
New Zealand.....	9/ 233	213	214	217
Total of above countries.....	4,897	5,325	5,465	5,666

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Factory cheese only.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Includes goats' milk and sheep's milk cheese.

6/ Includes goats' milk, buffalos' milk and sheep's milk cheese.

7/ Includes goats' milk cheese.

8/ Less than a 5-year average.

9/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches, and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Cheese: Factory production in specified countries, average 1950-54, and annual 1955-57 1/

Country	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 <u>2/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada.....	89	87	93	106
United States.....	1,250	1,367	1,387	1,409
Cuba.....	5	5	6	6
Argentina.....	223	281	275	264
Brazil <u>3/</u>	63	75	80	<u>4/</u> 80
Austria.....	25	33	37	43
Belgium.....	16	21	18	19
Denmark.....	173	191	186	216
Finland.....	42	49	62	52
Germany, West.....	335	349	347	341
Ireland.....	5	6	6	6
Netherlands.....	323	348	339	357
Norway <u>5/</u>	63	64	72	68
Portugal <u>5/</u>	3	4	5	6
Sweden.....	122	119	112	115
Switzerland <u>5/</u>	113	124	124	131
United Kingdom.....	138	133	215	245
Union of South Africa.....	23	27	28	<u>4/</u> 26
Australia.....	<u>6/</u> 102	88	97	86
New Zealand.....	<u>7/</u> 233	213	214	217
Total of above countries.....	3,346	3,584	3,703	3,793

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in federally inspected plants only.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Includes goats' milk cheese.

6/ Less than a 5-year average.

7/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches, and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Butter: Estimated world production, average 1950-54, and annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 <u>2/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	309	339	319	318
United States.....	1,546	1,549	1,559	1,559
Cuba <u>3/</u>	4	5	5	6
Other North America <u>4/</u>	20	20	22	25
Total North America.....	1,879	1,913	1,905	1,908
South America:				
Argentina <u>3/</u>	112	126	145	121
Brazil <u>4/</u>	100	110	110	110
Colombia.....	5/ 15	18	19	18
Peru.....	5/ 3	4/ 4	4/ 4	4/ 4
Uruguay <u>3/</u>	6	8	9	9
Venezuela <u>3/</u>	4	7	7	8
Other South America <u>4/</u>	2	2	2	2
Total South America.....	242	275	296	272
Europe:				
Austria.....	62	68	74	87
Belgium.....	179	200	196	196
Denmark.....	377	362	364	384
Finland.....	132	134	162	173
France.....	587	644	626	705
Germany, West.....	676	719	737	752
Greece <u>6/</u>	15	23	22	19
Ireland.....	119	129	141	155
Italy.....	131	143	136	132
Luxembourg <u>3/</u>	5/ 9	10	11	4/ 11
Netherlands.....	183	162	169	168
Norway.....	38	34	39	46
Portugal <u>3/</u>	5	5	5	6
Sweden.....	225	193	183	194
Switzerland.....	53	59	60	63
United Kingdom.....	48	52	74	94
Yugoslavia.....	20	4/ 29	36	37
Total of above European countries..	2,859	2,966	3,035	3,222
Africa:				
Kenya <u>3/</u>	8	11	4/ 11	4/ 11
Union of South Africa.....	73	86	92	93
Other Africa <u>4/ 7/</u>	120	130	135	135
Total Africa <u>7/</u>	201	227	238	239
Oceania:				
Australia.....	5/ 360	451	462	404
New Zealand.....	8/ 420	440	468	483
Other Oceania <u>4/</u>	5	5	5	5
Total Oceania.....	785	896	935	892
Estimated World Total <u>7/ 9/</u>	8,950	9,600	9,900	10,300

1/ Includes farm butter. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Creamery butter only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 7/ Includes product weight of ghee in those countries where ghee production is common, especially India, Turkey, Egypt and other Middle and Far Eastern countries. 8/ Years ending June 30. 9/ Estimates include factory production for U.S.S.R. and estimates for other eastern Europe, and Asia, including China.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches, and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Butter: Factory production in specified countries, average 1950-54, and annual 1955-57

Country	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 ^{1/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada-----	285	320	305	306
United States-----	1,328	1,383	1,410	1,422
Cuba-----	4	5	5	6
Argentina-----	112	126	145	121
Brazil ^{2/} -----	53	62	62	^{3/} 62
Uruguay-----	6	8	9	^{3/} 9
Venezuela-----	4	7	7	8
Austria-----	42	48	52	68
Belgium-----	82	99	102	106
Denmark-----	377	362	364	384
Finland-----	96	107	145	159
France-----	^{4/} 478	483	573	624
Germany, Federal Republic of-----	616	640	663	685
Ireland-----	79	84	96	109
Luxembourg-----	^{4/} 9	10	11	^{3/} 11
Netherlands-----	183	162	169	168
Norway-----	25	23	28	35
Portugal-----	5	5	5	6
Sweden-----	220	189	182	193
Switzerland-----	52	57	59	62
United Kingdom-----	30	34	56	76
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--	808	1,021	1,224	1,369
Kenya-----	8	11	^{3/} 11	^{3/} 11
Union of South Africa-----	65	78	84	85
Japan-----	9	16	17	21
Australia-----	^{4/} 349	444	455	397
New Zealand-----	^{5/} 407	427	455	470
Total of above countries-----	5,732	6,211	6,694	6,973

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Production in federally inspected plants only.

^{3/} Estimated

^{4/} Less than a 5-year average.

^{5/} Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches, and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Butter production in some 30 countries in 1957 was up 4 percent from the 1956 level, a postwar high. The largest absolute gain in production was in France where output was 79 million pounds above the 626 million pounds produced in 1956. Output in the United Kingdom at 94 million pounds, up 27 percent, showed the largest relative gain. With the exception of the Netherlands, where output was about unchanged from 1956, output of butter in the surplus producing countries of Western Europe was significantly higher.

Australia and Argentina, surplus producing or exporting countries, reported a significantly lower output of butter; production was off 13 and 17 percent respectively.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In the summary, EGG PRODUCTION AND CHICKEN NUMBERS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES in the Foreign Crops and Markets supplemental issue of May 22, 1958, the first 4 sentences of the second paragraph should have read:

"Output was up over all the Free World. The Netherlands was up most, for an increase of more than 600 million eggs (not 6 billion), 15 percent above 1956. Canadian output was up nearly 600 million (not 6 billion) for a 12-percent rise. Other countries with increases of 200 to 400 million (not 2 to 4 billion) eggs, and 4 to 8 percent are the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Brazil, France and Mexico."

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WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION UP IN 1957

World rapeseed production in 1957 is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 4.0 million short tons, up almost 15 percent from 1956 and 20 percent above the 1950-54 average. In 1957, the output of rapeseed increased everywhere except Africa where only a minor quantity is grown. On the basis of planting estimates for harvest in 1958, production will be up in many countries; however, unfavorable weather in Japan and India may offset any increases in other countries.

In North America, rapeseed has become a prominent oilseed crop in the last 2 years as a result of a phenomenal rise in acreage and production in Canada. Farmers' intentions to plant in 1958 indicate a further increase in outturn, possibly as much as 25 percent if normal yields are obtained.

Only a little rapeseed is produced each year in the United States, mostly in Idaho. Mexico also harvests some each year, mostly from wild plants.

RAPESEED: Production by specified country and estimated world total,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1953-57 1/

Countries	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956 2/	1957 2/
	1935-39:	1950-54:					
North America:	-	-	-	1,000	short tons	-	-
Canada.....	---	7.8:	12.9:	14.4:	38.9:	150.2:	227.3
Mexico.....	1.1:	6.2:	6.6:	6.6:	7.9:	8.8:	8.8
United States.....	---	.2:	.1:	.1:	1.8:	1.0:	---
Total.....	1.1:	14.2:	19.6:	21.1:	48.6:	160.0:	237.1
South America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	37.3:	1.4:	.8:	.4:	---	---	---
Chile.....	1.0:	1.4:	.1:	.1:	.8:	13.9:	16.7
Total.....	38.3:	2.8:	.9:	.5:	1.2:	14.3:	17.1
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria.....	1.8:	7.1:	10.6:	7.1:	10.1:	10.4:	9.7
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	.1:	3.2:	2.2:	1.5:	1.4:	1.9:	2.1
Denmark.....	---	14.3:	21.8:	11.7:	3.2:	1.9:	1.2
Finland.....	---	12.8:	22.0:	14.8:	19.8:	10.8:	6.6
France.....	12.5:	153.8:	104.2:	96.8:	117.5:	89.1:	163.2
Germany, West.....	3/102.4:	59.5:	34.7:	16.9:	23.2:	42.8:	74.4
Italy.....	4/ 2.2:	12.3:	12.6:	8.0:	11.3:	7.1:	11.3
Netherlands.....	4.2:	23.6:	12.0:	18.3:	20.7:	28.1:	18.3
Sweden.....	---	174.6:	88.7:	171.2:	151.3:	26.0:	187.3
Switzerland.....	---	6.3:	6.0:	6.7:	---	---	5.5
Total West Europe.....	123.2:	467.5:	314.8:	353.0:	365.2:	224.1:	479.6
Rumania.....	50.3:	7.1:	12.2:	7.4:	10.7:	8.3:	---
Yugoslavia.....	12.4:	7.2:	13.0:	2.9:	9.3:	5.1:	3.3
Total East Europe (Incl:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
U.S.S.R. in Europe and:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Asia).....	5/172.6:	306.1:	306.9:	285.5:	458.8:	346.4:	421.8
Total Europe.....	295.8:	773.6:	621.7:	638.5:	824.0:	570.5:	901.4
Total Africa.....	---	6.3:	5.5:	5.5:	5.5:	5.5:	5.5
Asia:							
China, Mainland.....	2,620.0:	4/988.0:	968.9:	967.8:	1,068.1:	1,020.0:	1,080.0
India.....	1,124.7:	934.8:	945.3:	961.0:	1,141.3:	949.8:	1,139.0
Japan.....	134.8:	240.0:	318.5:	242.2:	297.1:	355.6:	315.5
Pakistan.....	6/ :	294.8:	255.4:	304.6:	356.2:	352.8:	348.3
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	4/.2:	3.1:	3.4:	1.7:	1.9:	.9:	2.0
Total.....	3,881.0:	2,462.3:	2,492.9:	2,478.7:	2,866.3:	2,680.8:	2,886.5
Total World.....	4,216.2:	3,259.2:	3,140.6:	3,144.3:	3,745.6:	3,431.1:	4,047.6

1/ Includes mustard seed in areas where rapeseed and mustard seed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs early in the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Pre-war Germany. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for East European countries where figures are not available. 6/ Included with India.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

Rapeseed production in South America is confined almost entirely to Argentina and Chile. Argentine production has declined sharply in recent years, probably due to increased acreage of other oilseeds. Production in Chile has expanded rapidly in the last 2 years, and plans are to increase the outturn from last year possibly by one-half in 1958.

Rapeseed production in Europe fluctuates widely from year to year, depending more upon the area damaged by winterkill each year than changes in acreages. A mild winter in 1956-57 resulted in a record outturn of 901,400 tons, an increase of over 40 percent from 1956 when an extremely cold winter materially reduced the crop. Outturn in Sweden, the largest producing country in Europe and whose crop was down sharply in 1956, is expected to be up slightly as a result of favorable weather.

West German rapeseed production is expanding because of a requisite that domestic margarine manufacturers use 7.5 percent rapeseed oil until the domestic oilseed supply is exhausted. Also, farmers have a guaranteed price for rapeseed somewhat above world prices. Acreage planted for harvest in 1958 is almost one-fourth greater than that of 1957 and there was little winter damage. Production, therefore, should again increase.

Production in France was up sharply from 1956 because of the milder winter and increased acreages planted.

Asia produces almost three-fourths of the world's rapeseed. India and Communist China are the world's largest producing countries, each accounting for approximately one-fourth of the world outturn. Rapeseed production in Communist China in 1957, estimated unofficially at 1.1 million tons, was about 5 percent above the 1956 outturn.

Indian rapeseed production in 1957 was about one-sixth above that of 1956 because of increased acreage and favorable weather. Production in 1958 is forecast about 1.5 percent below last year because of dry weather in most of the major producing areas.

In Pakistan production of rapeseed has varied little in the last 3 years and the 1958 outturn should about equal the 1957 crop.

The Japanese outturn of rapeseed in 1957 was about 10 percent below 1956. The 1958 production will be an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 tons below 1957 because of cold spring weather. Only small quantities of rapeseed are produced in Burma, Taiwan, and Turkey.

WORLD RICE HARVEST DOWN 3 PERCENT

World rice production in 1957-58 (August-July) is estimated at 3 percent less than in 1956-57 and about the same as in 1955-56, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The crop is estimated at 426,600 million pounds of rough rice, compared with the record harvest of 440,400 million pounds in 1956-57 and with 427,600 million pounds in 1955-56.

Despite a sharp setback from drought this season, production is 8 percent above the average from 1950-51 through 1954-55. World rice acreage, at approximately the record level of the year before, was 7 percent above average.

Thus, though bad weather caused world yields per acre in 1957-58 to be generally much below the good yields of 1956-57, they were above the average yields of 1950-51 through 1954-55. Good results from efforts of recent years to increase yields per acre are especially apparent in Asia and Africa.

Ninety-two percent of the world's rice crop of 1957-58 was raised in Asia. China's crop is estimated at 35 percent of all production, and India's, 20 percent.

Drought reduced all rice crops in the Far East except in Communist China, Japan, and Korea. According to official data from Communist China, the record production there resulted from a moderate increase in acreage and better yields than in the preceding year. Japan had a bumper crop for the third year, and South Korea had another good year.

Drought in India caused a sharp reduction in output. Though acreage was slightly larger than in the year before, production declined about 11 percent. The northeastern states were especially affected by the drought, while favorable weather permitted southern states to harvest good crops. Though Pakistan's acreage was larger than in 1956-57 drought in East Pakistan and floods in West Pakistan caused a 6-percent decrease in production. Indonesia's crop also was smaller than in the year before.

Lack of rain in the exporting countries of Burma and Thailand caused declines both in acreage and in yields per acre harvested. Current estimates of the rice crops are 17 and 15 percent, respectively, below the preceding year. Total production of the 2 countries is estimated at 28,500 million pounds of rough rice, compared with 34,000 million pounds in 1956-57. Drought also reduced crops in areas of Indochina that usually have some rice for export. The decline in South Vietnam's crop was around 780 million pounds of rough rice, and for Cambodia it was 970 million pounds.

Asia (Continued)														
Japan 1/	7,754	7,843	7,950	7,970	7,987	3,394	3,326	4,272	3,747	3,935	26,316.6	26,087.4	33,958.9	29,862.4
Korea, South	2,550	2,750	2,691	2,710	2,725	2,567	2,618	2,601	2,624	2,642	6,546.1	7,200.0	7,000.0	6,000.0
Laos 3/	1,391	1,200	1,500	1,530	1,500	697	646	720	750	733	970.0	775.0	1,080.0	1,157.4
Malaya	836	867	860	889	900	1,739	1,684	1,737	1,778	1,778	1,453.7	1,460.1	1,493.8	1,733.8
Nepal	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,200	3,200	1,057	785	831	719	750	2,460.0	2,550.0	2,700.0	2,400.0
Pakistan 3/	23,226	23,704	21,883	22,444	22,856	2,077	1,933	1,107	1,349	1,244	28,023.9	28,286.2	24,233.8	30,270.4
Philippines	6,264	6,562	6,777	6,840	6,930	1,054	1,076	1,065	1,078	1,068	6,603.3	7,061.0	7,216.2	7,376.3
Thailand	13,153	11,178	13,283	14,445	13,500	1,162	1,126	1,237	1,270	1,148	15,281.2	12,866.1	16,167.7	18,340.0
Vietnam, South 3/	4,150	4,500	5,200	5,300	5,380	1,175	1,148	1,103	1,183	1,020	4,880.0	5,340.0	5,760.0	5,486.0
Total Asia	238,815	241,760	244,522	252,330	251,998	1,532	1,525	1,618	1,614	1,566	365,771.8	368,577.1	395,739.4	407,355.7
South America:														
Argentina	140	136	134	126	140	2,815	2,793	2,701	2,948	2,929	394.1	379.9	362.0	371.5
Bolivia	40	45	43	47	-	1,480	1,422	1,395	1,383	-	59.2	64.0	60.0	65.0
Brazil 3/	5,362	6,206	6,313	6,105	6,200	1,340	1,328	1,218	1,472	1,339	7,182.5	8,239.6	7,691.4	8,986.6
British Guiana	134	147	144	134	125	2,087	2,195	1,979	2,008	1,840	279.7	322.6	285.0	265.0
Chile	68	74	70	70	69	2,507	2,781	1,793	2,003	2,319	170.5	205.8	125.5	140.2
Colombia	404	450	465	490	500	1,445	1,444	1,538	1,531	1,540	583.6	650.0	715.0	770.0
Ecuador	158	155	145	160	160	1,823	1,858	1,586	1,875	1,812	288.0	288.0	230.0	300.0
Paraguay	23	25	22	-	-	1,730	1,604	1,905	-	-	39.8	40.1	41.9	-
Peru	152	153	166	157	156	3,643	3,585	3,151	3,153	3,269	553.8	548.5	523.0	495.0
Surinam	49	55	52	62	70	2,580	2,673	2,531	1,714	1,714	126.4	147.0	142.3	156.9
Uruguay	38	49	47	47	47	3,095	3,078	3,104	2,672	3,191	117.6	150.8	125.6	150.0
Venezuela	100	155	135	100	75	1,200	1,387	1,222	1,120	1,067	120.0	215.0	165.0	112.0
Total South America	6,668	7,550	7,736	7,522	7,616	1,487	1,471	1,356	1,570	1,462	9,915.4	11,251.5	10,487.2	11,811.0
Africa:														
Algeria	3	6	5	6	7	3,200	3,050	3,640	2,633	1,786	9.6	18.3	18.2	15.8
Egypt	539	633	623	717	759	3,394	3,894	4,634	4,597	4,716	1,829.4	2,464.6	2,886.7	3,295.9
Morocco	10	16	19	18	15	3,590	4,125	3,474	2,444	3,527	35.9	66.0	66.0	44.0
Total North Africa	629	736	728	821	863	3,081	3,551	4,170	4,167	4,300	1,937.7	2,613.9	3,035.9	3,420.7
Belgian Congo	416	450	415	410	400	921	971	995	976	975	383.2	437.0	413.0	400.0
French Camerouns	13	14	16	17	17	800	879	838	841	859	10.4	12.3	13.4	14.3
French Equatorial Africa	53	62	65	68	69	928	1,048	1,255	1,262	1,261	49.2	65.0	81.6	85.8
French Togoland	29	31	31	35	-	855	1,016	997	886	-	24.8	31.5	30.9	31.0
French West Africa	1,985	1,861	1,930	2,025	-	616	663	718	741	-	1,222.6	1,233.0	1,385.0	1,500.0
Madagascar	1,712	1,829	1,804	1,850	1,830	1,236	1,235	1,167	1,311	1,230	2,151.1	2,259.7	2,105.4	2,425.0
Total Central Africa	1,375	6,578	6,530	6,698	6,973	920	945	950	993	970	5,867.3	6,215.2	6,297.2	6,651.8
Total South Africa	16	24	26	27	28	1,738	1,800	1,885	2,008	1,929	27.8	43.2	49.0	54.0
Total Africa	7,020	7,338	7,384	7,546	7,864	1,116	1,209	1,271	1,342	1,339	7,832.8	8,872.3	9,382.1	10,126.7
Oceania:														
Australia	37	39	41	55	40	4,603	5,472	4,841	3,309	5,625	170.3	213.4	198.5	182.0
Fiji Islands	35	35	34	-	-	1,649	1,629	1,529	-	-	57.7	57.0	52.0	-
Total Oceania	108	113	112	128	116	2,481	2,758	2,607	2,203	2,832	268.0	311.7	292.0	328.5
World total	256,859	261,769	264,074	271,599	271,299	1,535	1,533	1,619	1,622	1,572	394,355.1	401,417.3	427,578.9	440,408.8

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Tentative revisions through 1954.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

The Philippine Republic had a harvest about 5 percent less than that in the year before because of drought. Taiwan had a drought in the first part of 1958 in southern states where upland rice is mainly grown. However, considering the total yields of the 2 annual crops, a near-record output was harvested.

Malaya's rice acreage was at the high level of the year before. Even though drought hurt the crop to some extent, production was a near-record. Rice acreage in Ceylon was greatly reduced by December floods. However, unusually high yields resulted in a crop slightly above the preceding season's very small output, which was reduced by drought.

The rice harvest in Western Europe was about as large as in the year before. Italy's acreage and production were cut sharply. But the decline there was offset by acreage gains in France, Spain, and Greece. Yields per acre were above average for all of those countries. Portugal's rice acreage decreased slightly, but production increased moderately. Though Yugoslavia's acreage was below that of recent years, record yields per acre resulted in a record crop.

Production in Africa continued the steady increase of recent years. Acreage was up 4 percent from the year before and was 12 percent above the 1950-51 through 1954-55 average. However, an increase of 20 percent in overall yields per acre from that period has resulted in a gain of as much as 34 percent in production. Though 1957-58 yields were below average in a few countries that had poor weather, most African countries have succeeded to some extent in increasing yields per acre. Egypt had a record crop. Both the acreage and harvest of the Belgian Congo declined from the year before, but were well above average.

North America's output in 1957-58 shows a further marked decline from the peak level of 3 years before. The decrease has been due mainly to a continued reduction in United States acreage, which in 1957 was 47 percent below the 1954 record and 35 percent less than in the 1950-54 average period. U. S. yields per acre have increased, and production in 1957 was only 14 percent less than in the 1950-54 period.

On the other hand, both acreage and yields per acre in Cuba and Mexico--the North American countries ranking next in production--have increased significantly. Mexico increased acreage 32 percent from the 1950-54 average, and higher yields per acre brought about a production gain of as much as 46 percent. Cuba's rice acreage and production during the same period increased 54 and 80 percent, respectively, over the 1950-54 average, even though the "hoja blanca" disease caused a decrease in Cuba's acreage of 1957.

Rice acreage of the Dominican Republic was at the preceding year's level, but production was not quite so large. The country is planning to shift some of the land now in rice to other crops.

Drought in Central America reduced crops in all countries except Honduras. Since 1954-55, lack of rain in that area has prevented good rice crops. Though acreage has gained steadily in these years, yields per acre have been lower, with the largest decrease in 1957-58. The most significant drop in production was in Panama, because of small yields, even though acreage increased substantially.

Lack of rain also greatly reduced output in the northern countries of South America. The crops of British Guiana, Surinam, and Venezuela were 13, 24, and 28 percent, respectively, below those of the preceding year. "Hoja blanca" disease in Venezuela was a major factor in the decline there.

Good rice harvests are about completed in the southern countries of South America. Argentine acreage increased, and yields were well above average. Larger production in Chile and Uruguay was from high yields per acre on acreages about the same as in the preceding year.

Southern Brazil had a good rice harvest, particularly the rice-exporting State of Rio Grande do Sul. Drought damage in the northeastern states has not been finally determined, so that an estimated decrease of 8 percent in production for all Brazil for 1957-58 is very tentative. In Sao Paulo, a large producing state, the crop is well below that of 1956-57.

In Australia, unusually heavy yields, currently estimated at 5,625 pounds of rough rice per acre, have resulted in a crop much larger than the previous record harvest of 2 years before. The acreage was only 40,000 acres, compared with 55,000 acres in 1956-57. Production in the new rice areas was set back because of floods. However, it is still planned to grow rice in these areas.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE

Centrifugal sugar: Current estimates confirm an upward trend of centrifugal sugar production and a decline in the relative importance of non-centrifugal sugar. The 1957-58 estimate of centrifugal sugar at 50.1 million short tons, raw value, is an alltime high and is 4.3 million short tons, or 9.5 percent, above the 1956-57 crop.

Although this current estimate is about the same as the preliminary estimate made in March, there are significant changes in estimates for individual countries. The Hawaiian crop has suffered from a 3-month strike, and in Puerto Rico, drought in 1957 and excessive rains this season have reduced production below earlier estimates. On the other hand, revised estimates show increased production in Cuba, the U.S.S.R., India, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, which more than offset these losses.

Non-centrifugal sugar production for 1957-58 also has been revised since March 31, 1958. Output now is estimated at 8.2 million tons, compared with 8.3 million tons in 1956-57. This is a reduction of 0.1 million tons, mainly due to lower estimates for India.

Since the issuance in March of Foreign Agriculture Circular FS 2-58, estimates of total production for 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been revised upward from 7.4 to 8.3 million and from 7.5 to 8.2 million tons, respectively, as more complete data have become available for Mexico, India, Pakistan, and Colombia. Compared with the earlier estimates, the new estimates for India show an increase of 650,000 tons in 1956-57 and 470,000 in 1957-58, and for Colombia, increases of 215,000 tons in 1956-57 and 105,000 in 1957-58. In spite of the larger production in the last 2 years, world importance of non-centrifugal sugar is declining relative to centrifugal sugar. The following comments refer only to centrifugal sugar.

Cane sugar production is now estimated at 29.0 million tons for 1957-58 season, or 5.4 percent above 1956-57 production of 27.6 million tons. The estimates are slightly less than the March estimates.

Beet sugar production is estimated at 21.0 million tons, which is 15.6 percent larger than the 1956-57 crop of 18.2 million tons. The revised estimate is 488,000 tons more than the earlier estimate.

North America: The latest estimate for 1957-58 of 14.6 million tons is only 0.8 of 1 percent above the 1956-57 crop of 14.5 million tons. Hawaii's production is not expected to be more than 850,000 tons. This is 21.7 percent below last year's production of 1,085,000 tons. Puerto Rico also is expected to produce only 900,000 tons which is 90,000 tons below last year.

Cuba, which had a restricted crop of 6,250,000 short tons, commercial weight, has agreed to a request by the United States to increase its production to 6,360,000 short tons, thus assuring the United States ample supplies. Drought in most other Caribbean countries has reduced production estimates below those in March.

South America's output is now placed at 5.7 million tons, an increase of 498,000 tons, or 9.5 percent, more than last year. Brazil, the largest producer in this area, accounting for 54.7 percent of the total produced, has a record crop and is looking for export outlets.

Europe: The upward trend in European production as reported March 1958, is confirmed by later reports. Both Western and Eastern European countries have raised their estimates since March, and in both areas production is substantially above 1956-57.

In Western Europe total production of 7.7 million tons is 8.4 percent above 1956-57 production of 7.1 million tons. Italy's estimate, while still preliminary, has changed most. Italy is now expected to produce 995,000 short tons during the August 1957-July 1958 season.

In Eastern Europe, the 1957-58 estimate has been increased from 4.0 to 4.2 million tons. Czechoslovakia's production accounts for most of this change. The Czech official estimate is 970,000 tons, compared with the earlier estimate of 880,000 tons.

U.S.S.R.: The latest estimate available for the 1957-58 season is 5.8 million tons, compared with the earlier estimate of 5.5 million tons. This increase is due to a beet crop over 30 percent greater than the 1956-57 crop. The 1957-58 sugar output is a record, being 800,000 tons or 16 percent above 1956-57 production.

Africa: Sugar production on the African continent in 1957-58 is now estimated at 2,656,000 tons, 9.4 percent above the previous year's crop of 2,428,000 tons. Large production in the Union of South Africa accounts for most of this increase. The 1957-58 South African crop now is placed at 958,000 tons, or 109,000 tons more than the 1956-57 crop. Most other countries show a slight increase. Mauritius is the only country in which production declined. The 1957-58 output is 619,000 tons, compared with 932,000 tons produced in 1956-57.

Asia: Total production in 1957-58 is estimated at 7.8 million tons, or 13 percent above 1956-57 output of 6.9 million tons. India's record production of 2,935,000 tons of centrifugal sugar is an increase of 15.1 percent over the 1956-57 crop. Adding non-centrifugal sugar (gur), India's total sugar output for 1957-58 will be 6.4 million tons, or larger than that for Cuba--normally the world's largest sugar producer.

Although Indonesian output has gradually increased in recent years, production of the last 2 seasons has been below 1955-56 production and well below the prewar average of 1.2 million tons. Civil disturbances did not affect 1957-58 production, as they occurred after the sugar was made.

Philippine production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 1,345,000 tons, commercial weight. This will meet the 1958 established quotas. U. S. requirements are 952,000 tons; world free market 49,600 tons; domestic consumption 280,000 tons, plus 27,553 tons borrowed from the current crop to fill part of 1957 commitments.

Oceania produced 1,620,000 tons in 1957-58. This is 119,000 tons more than the 1956-57 crop of 1,501,000 tons but only 35,000 tons greater than the crop in 1954-55. Australia's 1957-58 production of 1.4 million tons is 36,000 tons below the 1954-55 record crop, but 47,000 tons more than 1956-57 output. Fiji's record 1957-58 production is 72,000 tons above the 1956-57 crop and 6,000 tons above the previous high of 1953-54.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1954-55 through 1957-58 $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{2}{2}$

Continent and country	Averages		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 $\frac{3}{2}$
	1935-36	1950-51				
	through 1939-40	through 1954-55				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane and beet):						
North						
Canada (beet).....	76	142	128	142	134	138
Mexico.....	359	900	1,053	869	1,190	1,345
United States.....						
Continental (beet).....	1,517	1,785	2,043	1,739	1,966	2,190
Continental (cane).....	474	566	610	574	561	533
Hawaii.....	980	1,066	1,110	1,100	1,085	850
Puerto Rico.....	982	1,228	1,166	1,152	990	900
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	5	11	10	13	15	10
Central						
Costa Rica.....	9	33	38	26	33	42
El Salvador.....	17	35	41	42	53	54
Guatemala.....	18	43	56	63	69	70
Nicaragua.....	9	37	43	35	45	46
Panama.....	5	19	17	19	25	24
Caribbean						
Barbados.....	114	176	169	152	207	165
Cuba.....	3,183	6,078	5,001	5,229	6,252	6,360
Dominican Republic.....	490	657	677	774	851	850
Guadeloupe.....	60	105	129	143	130	140
Haiti.....	44	60	57	64	63	45
Jamaica.....	119	364	444	406	415	432
Martinique.....	64	65	90	95	88	95
St. Kitts.....	36	55	55	56	50	47
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	178	216	179	188	198
Other North America.....	36	52	53	63	71	70
Total North America.....	8,746	13,655	13,236	12,935	14,481	14,604
South America (cane):						
Argentina.....	510	773	908	682	860	775
Bolivia.....	1	5	9	21	26	26
Brazil.....	830	2,110	2,479	2,464	2,623	3,133
British Guiana.....	210	266	280	295	315	330
Chile (beet).....	-	4	8	14	29	37
Colombia.....	50	231	298	281	251	290
Ecuador.....	24	60	61	82	86	88
Paraguay.....	6	24	19	16	22	33
Peru.....	444	628	730	774	759	785
Uruguay $\frac{1}{2}$	2	21	34	20	25	35
Venezuela.....	22	94	168	242	225	187
Other South America.....	15	7	8	8	9	9
Total South America.....	2,114	4,223	5,002	4,899	5,230	5,728
Europe (beet):						
West						
Austria.....	196	176	229	234	236	305
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	259	395	382	427	358	430
Denmark.....	260	351	243	303	380	415
Finland.....	13	30	41	28	36	35
France.....	1,078	1,549	1,860	1,799	1,543	1,730
Germany, West.....	610	1,252	1,444	1,428	5/1,275	5/1,745
Ireland.....	89	113	111	111	110	135
Italy.....	444	828	968	1,331	1,078	995
Netherlands.....	261	457	465	470	394	437
Spain $\frac{1}{2}$	202	392	330	395	472	396
Sweden.....	340	331	5/335	5/265	5/337	5/367
Switzerland.....	13	34	37	37	37	42
United Kingdom.....	515	764	699	771	858	678
Total West Europe.....	4,250	6,672	7,144	7,599	7,114	7,710

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1954-55 through 1957-58 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Averages		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 <u>3/</u>
	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons				
Europe (beet): - Continued						
East						
Czechoslovakia.....	715	803	870	806	725	970
Hungary <u>6/</u>	125	284	299	325	295	295
Poland.....	990	1,047	1,268	1,200	950	1,295
Yugoslavia.....	103	158	159	143	182	288
Other East Europe.....	1,096	1,057	1,126	1,034	940	1,309
Total East Europe.....	3,029	3,349	3,722	3,508	3,092	4,157
Total Europe.....	7,279	10,021	10,866	11,107	10,206	11,867
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	2,761	3,010	3,025	4,200	5,000	5,800
Africa (cane):						
North						
Egypt.....	166	264	346	340	275	336
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	0	1	17	20	29	34
Central						
Angola.....	37	56	56	53	66	68
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	14	18	20	19	20	23
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda.....	63	84	85	114	128	149
Madagascar.....	16	18	20	29	35	50
Mauritius.....	320	535	551	588	632	619
Mozambique.....	81	102	109	140	157	180
Reunion.....	91	163	194	195	213	215
South						
Union of South Africa.....	498	689	829	939	849	958
Other Africa <u>4/</u>	9	15	19	20	24	24
Total Africa.....	1,295	1,945	2,246	2,457	2,428	2,656
Asia (cane and beet):						
South-West						
Iran (beet).....	23	80	76	92	103	107
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	76	205	219	312	339	390
East Central						
China, Mainland <u>4/</u>	100	293	420	570	615	700
South and East						
Burma.....	27	19	20	20	32	50
China, Taiwan.....	1,240	724	832	876	955	1,000
India.....	1,303	1,691	2,085	2,400	2,550	2,935
Indonesia.....	1,206	578	791	944	866	908
Japan (beet).....	46	38	49	59	72	101
Pakistan.....	33	85	105	124	128	156
Philippines.....	1,058	1,190	1,372	1,218	1,143	1,345
Thailand.....	21	40	49	69	72	75
Other Asia.....	4	13	18	15	22	28
Total Asia.....	5,137	4,956	6,036	6,699	6,897	7,795
Oceania (cane):						
Australia.....	893	1,132	1,436	1,275	1,353	1,400
Fiji.....	150	165	149	180	148	220
Total Oceania.....	1,043	1,297	1,585	1,455	1,501	1,620
World total (cane).....	16,601	23,731	25,387	25,792	27,555	29,047
World total (beet).....	11,774	15,376	16,609	17,960	18,188	21,023
World total (cane and beet).....	28,375	39,107	41,996	43,752	45,743	50,070

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes both beet and cane sugar. 5/ Includes sugar from imported beets. 6/ Calendar year.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1954-55 through 1957-58 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages					
	1935-36	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 <u>3/</u>
	through 1939-40	through 1954-55				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:						
Costa Rica.....	15	32	33	26	28	28
El Salvador.....	17	22	27	25	27	28
Guatemala.....	31	43	55	51	48	45
Mexico.....	83	157	132	132	140	165
Nicaragua.....	7	23	25	25	25	25
Panama.....	2	11	2	2	3	2
Total.....	155	288	274	261	271	293
Asia:						
Burma.....	86	93	125	160	165	150
China, Mainland.....	350	769	1,171	1,474	1,500	1,500
China, Taiwan.....	32	14	16	22	31	32
India.....	2,954	3,191	3,330	3,050	3,750	3,470
Indonesia.....	81	185	275	328	275	300
Japan.....	20	22	25	29	25	25
Pakistan.....	710	952	1,345	1,100	1,200	1,270
Philippines.....	63	55	55	60	55	70
Thailand.....	17	23	33	33	33	30
Viet Nam.....	51	51	6	12	15	20
Total.....	4,364	5,355	6,381	6,268	7,049	6,867
South America:						
Brazil.....	370	325	300	300	300	300
Colombia.....	490	717	610	610	600	600
Ecuador.....	15	27	25	26	26	26
Peru.....	9	28	30	31	31	31
Venezuela.....	60	102	80	66	70	80
Total.....	944	1,199	1,045	1,033	1,027	1,037
World total.....	5,463	6,842	7,700	7,562	8,347	8,197

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption on the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION IN 1957-58 NEAR RECORD OF YEAR AGO

World corn production in 1957-58 is estimated at 6,470 million bushels, only slightly below the record production a year ago. Considerably larger crops than last year in Europe and South America are offset by smaller harvests in other areas, especially in the Soviet Union and North America. Total harvested acreage was below the 1956-57 acreage, but higher yields in the United States, South America, and Eastern Europe maintained production at a high level.

The present estimate of world production is less than earlier forecasts (See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 20) mainly because of a lower estimate than was expected for corn harvested as grain in the Soviet Union. Present estimates for Africa and South America are slightly higher than former forecasts because outturns in some Southern Hemisphere countries were larger than expected earlier. These increases, however, were minor, measured against the drop in the Soviet estimate.

Supplies of corn in the United States for the current season are at an all-time high. With record carryover stocks at the beginning of the season and a near-record harvest, supplies for the current season totaled about 4.8 billion bushels, over a billion bushels more than supplies in 1948, when the all-time record crop was harvested.

The U. S. carryover stocks on October 1, 1957 were 1,419 million bushels, more than double the average for the 10 years ended 1955. Total exports of corn this season are expected to total about 165 million bushels. This would mean a carryover at the end of the current season considerably larger than beginning stocks. Increased competition for export markets for corn can be expected from Argentina. That country's recent corn harvest was large and provides larger supplies for export than any harvest since 1948.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 3,610 million bushels of which the U. S. crop of 3,403 million was 94 percent. The U. S. acreage was down 3 million acres, but yields averaged 46.8 bushels per acre, a new high. The reduced acreage, 72,656,000 acres of corn for all purposes, was the smallest harvested since 1885. Acreage in Mexico was also less than in 1956 and with below average yields the total production was 20 million bushels below the 1956 harvest. Production in Canada was slightly above last year mainly because of higher yields though acreage also shows a slight increase.

Europe's 1957 corn production is estimated at 850 million bushels, compared with the small harvest of 685 million in 1956. The increase was in the Danube Basin countries where small yields in 1956 resulted in a very small crop for the area. Near-record yields in 1957, together with larger acreage, brought the total for the Danube Basin countries about 40 percent above the 1956 production.

Although corn acreage and production have expanded considerably in the Soviet Union since 1954, the outturn of 300 million bushels estimated for 1957 was well below the record crop of 575 million bushels in 1956. The decrease was due to a considerably smaller acreage and drought in a number of important regions.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production						
	Average:	1955	1956	Average:	1955	1956	Average:	1955	1956	1957 4/	1955	1956	1957 4/
	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54	1950-54
North America:													
Canada	348	507	509	515	53.4	62.1	54.6	57.6	18,590	31,510	27,814	29,613	
El Salvador	626	425	410	408	14.0	13.9	18.0	17.3	8,780	5,900	7,400	7,060	
Guatemala	1,357	1,380	1,450	1,510	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.0	17,246	17,660	19,020	18,110	
Honduras	680	720	804	815	11.5	11.7	11.7	10.4	7,800	8,400	9,370	8,510	
Mexico	10,577	9,884	10,870	-	12.2	14.2	12.9	-	128,586	140,000	140,000	120,000	
Nicaragua	277	395	443	502	14.4	14.1	12.1	8.6	3,976	5,570	5,370	4,330	
United States	80,826	79,534	75,634	72,656	38.5	40.6	45.7	46.8	3,112,091	3,229,743	3,445,283	3,402,832	
Cuba	415	435	452	432	16.0	15.4	15.7	16.2	6,640	6,700	7,100	7,000	
Estimated total 5/	96,020	94,240	91,550	87,800	34.5	36.7	40.1	41.1	3,317,000	3,460,000	3,675,000	3,610,000	
Europe:													
Austria	156	139	127	122	34.8	43.1	44.6	48.2	5,426	5,990	5,670	5,880	
France	894	1,119	1,614	1,346	29.5	38.4	42.4	41.6	26,394	42,950	68,410	56,025	
Greece	632	563	574	530	15.4	20.1	16.4	19.8	9,754	11,340	9,400	10,480	
Italy	3,316	3,300	3,350	3,360	33.8	38.2	40.1	40.9	112,232	126,140	134,270	137,530	
Portugal	1,192	1,163	1,204	1,207	14.1	13.8	14.7	11.9	16,752	16,060	17,670	14,390	
Spain	991	925	911	-	27.2	29.2	30.8	-	26,980	27,000	28,100	27,800	
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,230	7,250	7,810	7,490	27.7	32.0	33.9	34.0	200,000	232,000	265,000	255,000	
Albania	250	-	-	-	20.4	-	-	-	5,100	-	-	-	
Bulgaria	6/ 1,800	1,833	1,955	1,853	18.9	25.4	17.1	25.1	34,000	46,500	33,500	46,500	
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,300	15,700	-	
Hungary	2,830	3,190	2,870	-	30.5	36.0	27.9	-	86,200	115,000	80,000	-	
Rumania	7,350	8,065	8,825	-	17.0	24.2	15.9	-	125,000	195,000	140,000	-	
Yugoslavia	5,990	6,103	6,350	6,400	21.7	25.2	20.9	34.4	130,000	153,540	132,670	220,000	
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	18,720	20,190	21,080	21,820	21.4	26.9	19.9	27.3	400,000	543,000	420,000	595,000	
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,950	27,440	28,890	29,310	23.1	28.2	23.7	29.0	600,000	775,000	685,000	850,000	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	10,400	22,500	23,000	15,000	18.3	25.6	21.7	20.0	190,000	575,000	500,000	300,000	
Asia:													
Turkey	1,581	1,745	1,782	1,752	19.9	19.3	18.9	16.9	31,402	33,660	33,740	29,530	
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409,000	-	-	-	
India	8,598	9,120	9,197	9,762	11.4	11.2	13.1	12.6	97,724	102,160	120,360	122,560	
Pakistan	1,013	1,070	1,060	1,084	15.8	17.0	17.1	16.5	16,016	18,160	18,160	17,880	
Indonesia	5,504	5,030	5,380	5,200	16.8	14.7	13.9	16.6	92,200	74,100	74,990	86,500	
Japan 8/	107	124	123	119	23.6	31.8	26.6	32.1	2,488	3,937	3,268	3,819	
Philippines	2,764	3,868	3,875	3,859	10.3	9.2	9.3	8.6	28,384	35,722	35,960	33,000	
Estimated total 5/	42,640	44,000	44,590	44,960	17.0	16.2	16.7	16.2	725,000	715,000	745,000	730,000	

Africa:													
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi ...	1,097	1,201	1,179	-	13.5	15.4	15.4	-	14,768	18,530	18,100	-	-
Kenya 2/	156	158	166	-	27.8	29.1	30.7	-	4,334	4,600	5,100	4,800	-
Egypt	1,819	1,903	1,905	1,836	33.9	33.5	34.1	32.1	61,670	67,470	65,050	58,860	-
Morocco 10/	1,236	1,223	1,169	1,119	7.7	9.2	8.8	7.1	9,536	11,260	10,310	7,900	-
French West Africa	-	1,703	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	16,180	-	-	-
Madagascar	225	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,300	1,360	1,480	-	8.2	6.4	8.8	-	10,670	8,700	13,000	13,400	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	-	3,000	3,300	3,000	-	15.0	14.5	15.0	-	45,000	48,000	45,000	-
Union of South Africa	7,911	9,500	-	-	14.6	14.0	-	-	115,732	133,040	151,090	135,000	-
Estimated total 5/	23,640	26,320	26,490	26,270	15.2	15.4	15.9	15.0	360,000	405,000	420,000	395,000	-
South America:													
Argentina	4,833	5,536	4,838	-	24.8	27.5	22.0	-	120,098	152,350	106,210	225,000	-
Brazil	12,700	13,900	14,825	14,580	19.4	18.7	18.5	18.5	247,000	260,000	275,000	270,000	-
Chile	135	136	142	158	26.2	31.9	27.7	27.5	3,542	4,340	3,940	4,350	-
Colombia	1,806	2,059	1,982	-	17.1	18.0	14.9	-	30,862	37,000	29,530	28,000	-
Peru	636	581	580	-	19.2	20.1	18.7	-	12,186	11,680	10,830	9,850	-
Uruguay	643	759	653	766	10.7	11.3	6.0	15.0	6,902	8,570	3,910	11,500	-
Venezuela	910	-	1,015	1,170	14.5	-	14.0	13.2	13,200	12,400	14,200	15,500	-
Estimated total 5/	22,590	24,860	24,980	26,860	19.9	20.1	18.4	21.6	450,000	500,000	460,000	580,000	-
Oceania:													
Australia	173	168	182	153	26.9	28.0	30.2	22.9	4,654	4,700	5,500	3,500	-
New Zealand	5	3	3	-	62.0	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	180	170	190	160	27.8	29.4	31.6	25.0	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	-
Estimated world total 5/	221,420	239,530	239,690	230,360	25.5	26.9	27.1	28.1	5,650,000	6,435,000	6,490,000	6,470,000	-

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area harvested for grain only, whereas reported production presumably includes also grain equivalent from some of the acreage harvested for silage. Total corn area harvested for all purposes (dried grain, silage, and green fodder) was reported as 44 million acres in 1955, 59 million in 1956 and 44 million in 1957. 8/ Dried corn only. Previous published series included immature corn. 9/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 10/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research and related information.

Since a large part of the recent expansion in the Soviet Union was in areas not favorable to maturing corn as grain, substantial acreages are harvested each year for silage or green fodder. Acreage harvested as grain in 1957 was reported at about 15 million acres out of a total corn acreage of about 44 million acres for all purposes.

The corn acreage goal reported for 1958 is a little below the 1957 goal of more than 44 million acres. Thus, further expansion contemplated by the Soviet corn program, announced in 1955, has not materialized. Despite the late spring, plantings at the end of May for the 1958 crop were more advanced than at that time last year.

Corn production in Asia is estimated at 730 million bushels, slightly below the 1956 total. Some increase over the 1956 acreage is estimated, but lower yields in a number of countries offset the larger acreage.

Africa's estimated production of 395 million bushels was moderately below the 1956 total of 420 million. Smaller harvests than in 1956 for the Union of South Africa and Egypt account for the reduction. Yields were below the 1956 yields in both countries. Reduced acreage was also a factor in Egypt.

South America's harvest, recently completed, is tentatively estimated at 580 million bushels. This is the largest outturn of recent years, mainly because of the large crop reported for Argentina due to both increased acreage and high yields. Preliminary forecasts place that country's production at about 225 million bushels, more than double the small crop of last year. Production in Uruguay is also sharply above the small crop of a year ago, when yields were only about half of normal yields.

In Australia corn is of minor importance. A below-average crop of about 3.5 million bushels is estimated for 1957-58. Both acreage and yields were reduced by widespread drought.

WORLD COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS IN 1957 NEAR PREVIOUS RECORD

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1957 are estimated at 1,315,000 long tons of oil equivalent, about 2 percent short of the 1956 record of 1,347,000 tons but almost 18 percent above the 1950-54 average. Copra exports during 1957 were somewhat higher than those of the previous year; coconut oil exports declined by almost 12 percent from the 1956 level.

The decline in total exports during 1957 is almost entirely due to the sizable drop in shipments from Ceylon. The decline in exports from this country and Africa more than offset increased shipments of the 3 major exporting nations of the Far East--the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaya. Exports from Oceania increased slightly in 1957, but those from the remaining exporting countries declined.

Table 1.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, averages 1935-39, 1945-49, 1950-54 and annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average			Annual		
	1935-39	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956 1/	1957 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
REGISTERED EXPORTS 2/						
	COPRA					
Asia:						
Philippines.....	299,838:	506,899:	688,044:	801,168:	964,034:	988,366
Indonesia.....	507,385:	150,016:	351,107:	230,692:	256,322:	285,243
Malaya-Singapore 3/....	73,440:	26,540:	22,228:	75,076:	82,548:	71,718
Ceylon.....	59,927:	51,653:	29,722:	68,353:	57,726:	34,767
North Borneo 3/.....	8,526:	4/ 2,102:	12,760:	12,422:	16,270:	15,574
Sarawak.....	3,220:	1,064:	3,267:	1,575:	476:	---
Others 5/.....	2,540:	749:	2,302:	1,721:	1,098:	6/ 1,100
Total Asia.....	954,876:	685,943:	1,064,974:	1,040,855:	1,213,378:	1,253,332
Oceania.....	216,064:	117,374:	196,974:	220,956:	233,428:	6/ 232,000
Africa.....	67,539:	60,899:	71,242:	73,261:	78,888:	6/ 70,000
World total.....	1,238,479:	864,216:	1,333,190:	1,335,072:	1,525,694:	1,555,332
UNREGISTERED 7/						
North Borneo from:						
Philippines.....	---	4/ {1,721:	{10,338:	10,942:	26,378:	{48,100
Indonesia.....	---			11,863:	16,515:	
Singapore & Penang from:						
Indonesia.....	---	47,348:	21,706:	19,797:	30,517:	5,996
Total.....	---	49,069:	32,044:	42,602:	73,410:	54,096
World total, registered and unregistered.....	1,238,479:	913,285:	1,365,234:	1,377,674:	1,599,104:	1,609,428
	COCONUT OIL					
Asia:						
Philippines.....	161,679:	26,144:	70,891:	70,257:	102,905:	92,996
Indonesia.....	10,972:	---	367:	1,228:	2,219:	1,995
Malaya-Singapore 3/....	47,109:	30,974:	65,717:	91,826:	104,284:	101,177
Ceylon.....	59,013:	57,796:	90,939:	97,226:	84,920:	54,073
Sarawak.....	---	---	352:	668:	1,355:	1,448
Others 5/.....	---	---	1,680:	20:	37:	---
Total Asia.....	278,773:	114,914:	229,946:	261,225:	295,720:	251,689
Oceania.....	---	6,000:	16,797:	28,179:	34,006:	37,053
Africa.....	911:	8,120:	8,831:	11,946:	10,180:	6/ 12,400
World total.....	279,684:	129,034:	255,574:	301,350:	339,906:	301,142

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially-recorded shipments. 3/ Net exports. 4/ Incomplete data.
 5/ Thailand and Portuguese Timor. 6/ Partially estimated. 7/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports to North Borneo and Malaya-Singapore.

Table 2.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL (COPRA & OIL EQUIVALENT):
World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries,
averages 1935-39, 1945-49, 1950-54 and annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Averages			Annual		
	1935-39	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956 1/	1957 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
<u>COPRA AND COCONUT OIL (COPRA EQUIVALENT)</u>						
Asia:						
Philippines 2/.....	556,471:	548,396:	800,569:	923,629:	1,153,751:	1,168,078
Indonesia 2/.....	524,801:	199,087:	383,733:	264,301:	306,876:	310,404
Malaya-Singapore 3/..	148,216:	22,625:	82,084:	70,679:	82,982:	88,881
Ceylon.....	153,598:	143,392:	174,070:	222,679:	192,519:	120,597
North Borneo 3/.....	8,525:	4/ 2,102:	12,760:	12,422:	16,270:	15,575
Sarawak.....	3,221:	1,064:	3,826:	2,635:	2,627:	2,298
Others 5/.....	2,540:	749:	4,968:	1,753:	1,157:	6/ 1,100
Total Asia.....	1,397,372:	917,415:	1,462,010:	1,498,098:	1,756,182:	1,706,933
Oceania.....	216,063:	126,898:	223,636:	265,684:	287,405:	6/ 290,814
Africa.....	68,986:	73,787:	85,259:	92,224:	95,048:	6/ 89,683
World total 2/..	1,682,421:	1,118,100:	1,770,905:	1,856,006:	2,138,635:	2,087,430
<u>COPRA AND COCONUT OIL (OIL EQUIVALENT)</u>						
Asia:						
Philippines 2/.....	350,577:	345,490:	504,359:	581,887:	726,864:	735,890
Indonesia 2/.....	330,625:	125,425:	241,752:	166,510:	193,332:	195,555
Malaya-Singapore 3/..	93,376:	14,254:	51,713:	44,528:	52,279:	55,995
Ceylon.....	96,767:	90,337:	109,664:	140,288:	121,287:	75,976
North Borneo 3/.....	5,371:	4/ 1,324:	8,039:	7,826:	10,250:	9,812
Sarawak.....	2,029:	670:	2,410:	1,660:	1,655:	1,448
Others 5/.....	1,600:	472:	3,130:	1,104:	729:	6/ 693
Total Asia.....	880,345:	577,972:	921,067:	943,803:	1,106,396:	1,075,369
Oceania.....	136,120:	79,946:	140,891:	167,381:	181,065:	6/ 183,213
Africa.....	43,461:	46,486:	53,713:	58,101:	59,880:	6/ 56,500
World total 2/..	1,059,926:	704,404:	1,115,671:	1,169,285:	1,347,341:	1,315,082

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including estimates of unregistered shipments. 3/ Net exports.

4/ Incomplete data. 5/ Thailand and Portuguese Timor. 6/ Partially estimated.

Philippine trade in copra reached a new high during 1957. Shipments to the United States were maintained at the 1956 level, and shipments to Europe increased. Coconut oil exports were down almost 10 percent, primarily sales to Europe. Owing to reduced production this season, exports for the first quarter of 1958, compared with the same period of 1957, are down 22 percent for copra and 28 percent for coconut oil. Total output for 1958 is expected to decline as much as 15 percent from 1957.

Indonesian copra and coconut oil shipments, registered and unregistered, were slightly larger in 1957 than in 1956. Unregistered shipments to Malaya-Singapore and British North Borneo fell off rapidly after the first quarter 1957 and were not resumed in volume until after December 1. While registered exports for first quarter 1958 are less than one-fourth those of the previous year, unregistered shipments, primarily from the Celebes, are running so high that shipments in the first 3 months may have exceeded the total for all of 1957.

Malaya's net exports continued to rise in 1957. Although January-February 1958 exports of coconut oil were down from a year earlier, imports from Indonesia and North Borneo were higher, and some accumulation of stocks is evident, indicating higher exports of copra and oil in future months.

Ceylonese exports in 1957 dropped sharply from the previous year. And thus far in 1958 they have continued to decrease as a result of a below-average crop, growing domestic demand, and India's restrictions on imports of copra and oil. Within the last month, the Indian limitations on imports have been eased for Ceylonese coconut oil, and trade on a limited basis is expected to be resumed.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. Representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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